

stantly darting with a flickering motion from the surrounding haze of similar light, and meeting in the zenith; the length of their course was as much as 15° to 18° ; they appeared to proceed indiscriminately from all points in azimuth.

I immediately became aware that the whole sky, down to the very horizon, was illumined by a white, colourless aurora; but I was so fascinated by the incessant play of the streamers overhead, that for some time I could notice nothing else. At last I turned away in order to observe accurately the full extent of the aurora in all directions. I found that it reached quite down to the horizon all round, except in one place, viz., in the S.S.E., and at that point there was a symmetrical arc (of a great circle, as far as I could judge) the summit of which was about 7° or 8° above the horizon. This arc was perfectly well defined; within it was blue sky, and above and around, over the whole heavens, nothing but the auroral light, except in the gaps between the darting streamers in the zenith. I carefully took the bearings of this remarkable arc, and found by means of a compass the next day, that it was bisected by the magnetic meridian. The phenomena underwent no diminution during the time (an hour and a half) I was watching it. The sky appeared to be quite free from cloud.

I have often witnessed fine displays of aurora; one in the winter of (I think) 1848, in this county, the colours and streamers of which were magnificent, far finer than those I saw on the 24th and 25th of last October at Edinburgh; but I never before observed the stars to be so much dimmed as they were at Nairn in September, notwithstanding the light on that occasion was colourless. On other occasions, I have always thought the stars quite unaffected by the auroral light, both to the naked eye and in the telescope, but on this they were obviously dimmed as by a haze.

My impression is, that no aurora that I ever saw could be visible in daylight, with the exception perhaps of this last, and the only portion of this that could possibly be seen in daylight was the well-defined arc low down in the S.S.E. I think it is just possible that in a clear and cloudless sky such an arc as this might be visible.

HENRY COOPER KEY

Stretton Rectory, Hereford, June 6

Red and Blue

I WAS much interested by the letter of Mr. T. Ward (NATURE, vol. iv. p. 68) describing the appearance of a blue colour when looking at white chalk marks on a black board while the sun was shining in the eyes, as I have frequently noticed a precisely complementary phenomenon.

While walking along the chalky roads of East Kent in bright sunshine, and reading under an umbrella, I have frequently noticed that the letters appear of a deep blood-red colour; the black colour of the type reappearing immediately on passing over the shadow of a tree on the ground, or on allowing the sun to shine directly on the book. This was so striking when first seen that I had to convince myself that the page was not printed in red ink. This is obviously the exact converse of the observation of Mr. Ward, who saw a blue colour from white marks on a black surface, while I saw a red colour from black marks on a white surface. A short time since I observed a precisely similar colour when looking down on the platform of a railway station with the setting sun shining on the eyes, the cracks between the boards also appearing red.

HERBERT M'LEOD

Influence of Barometric Pressure on Ocean Currents

A LOW barometric pressure and an increased height of the ocean was, I believe, first assumed to stand in the relation of cause and effect by Mr. Piddington. The abnormally high tidal waves that sometimes rushed up the Hooghly during Calcutta hurricanes were ascribed to the low pressures which accompanied them. There is no doubt that unequal pressure is a true cause of currents in the ocean. But I think it, as well as difference in specific gravity, may be regarded as infinitesimal in amount, compared to the influence of the winds.

The high tidal waves at the mouth of Hooghly are not experienced during the first stage of the hurricane, or so long as the wind blows from a northerly quarter. The waters in the Bay of Bengal are then propelled towards the south. It is only after the wind changes to the south and the barometer is rising that the waters are driven against its northern shores. It is when the

wind happens to change to the south at the time of the flow of the tide that great inundations occur in the Delta.

On the coast of the United States, however, there is apparently an intimate relation between low pressures and high tides. In general, so long as the barometer remains low, easterly winds are blowing on the coast and heaping up the waters in every bay. During the second stage of the storms the winds generally blow violently from the west or north-west, often at a right angle to the whole coast. These high westerly gales cause very low tides along the United States when the barometer is rapidly rising. But low tides are not experienced with high pressures if the air is calm.

High tides only occur on the coast of Europe after westerly winds have been blowing for some days in the Atlantic. It is a well-recognised fact among the fishermen on the east coast of Scotland that high tides are due to this cause. I think Hugh Miller was right in maintaining that the friction of the south-west winds on the wide surface of the Atlantic must be quite as powerful in maintaining the flow of the stream through the Florida Channel as the action of the Trade winds in forcing the tropical waters into the Gulf of Mexico.

Owing to the great rapidity with which barometric disturbances are propagated in our temperate latitudes, it is difficult to conceive how barometric pressure of itself can have an appreciable influence on the currents of the ocean. The rate of their propagation in winter is from thirty to sixty miles an hour. In the fourth number of the "Board of Trade Weather Report" an instance is given, in which the rate is affirmed to be upwards of seventy miles an hour. The velocity in this case, however, as I may try to show on another occasion, is estimated about ten miles an hour too high. But let us suppose that no winds accompanied these rapidly propagated depressions and elevations of the barometer. A difference of an inch of pressure existing between places on the ocean two or three hundred miles apart would create only a very slow moving current, even though the diminished area of pressure were stationary. But these low pressures pass so rapidly onwards that the *vis inertiae* of the waters of the ocean would hardly be overcome before they were again subjected to the opposite influence of an increase of pressure.

The effect of barometric pressure on the level of inland seas, like the Baltic and Mediterranean, must be still less than in the open ocean. Winds are often localised, but great depressions of the barometer extend over immense areas; in most cases far larger than the area of the Baltic. Any higher level from this cause would be brought about by the flow of the waters from either end, as the pressure might be assumed to be the same on both sides of that narrow sea. The mere effect of changes of barometric pressure, it will be admitted, would be quite inappreciable in any inland lake in Britain. But any one who is in the practice of fishing in the smallest of our lakes may always observe that there is an under current or "drag" created when the wind blows strongly towards the shore, in consequence of the accumulation there of its waters. The Niagara is sometimes suddenly raised two feet by strong west winds blowing over lake Erie. It is long since M. Volney, as regards the Mediterranean, stated that east winds caused a rise or flood of from two to three feet in the harbour of Marseilles, and that westerly winds produced opposite effects. It was by a careful deduction of effects produced on a small scale that this acute observer was enabled to give a consistent outline of the causes which produced the ocean currents in general. The currents of the ocean may be regarded as coinciding very closely with the average force and direction of the winds over its surface. Since, however, Humboldt assures us that the surface water of the Gulf Stream in the Florida Straits is sometimes reversed by the force of the winter "northers," it does seem vain to attempt to trace permanent surface currents in any part of the North Atlantic, vexed as its surface is by winds so inconstant in their force and direction.

Pilmuir, Leven, Fifeshire

R. RUSSELL

St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire

To the student of Nature it may seem easy to decide whether the water of any given lake is good for domestic uses. But as regards St. Mary's Loch, where the question has to be settled by dint of a squabble in the Auld Reekie municipality, with all its complementary dust, smut, and heat, the true aspects of Nature are liable to misrepresentation.

Although not resident in Edinburgh, nor subject to its prejudices and ratings, your correspondent has taken considerable

interest in the subject as discussed both locally and in Parliament. Last week he visited St. Mary's Loch, and took pains to compare it with its very various reputation. He was prepared to find it an oozy swamp, fed by a moorland drainage of bogs and peat mosses.

A true poet is credited with seeing clearer and telling better than other people can, and in this case the credit is fairly earned by Sir Walter Scott, poet laureate of Scottish scenery. In the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" we read of "Fair St. Mary's silver Wave." In "Marmion,"

Nor fen nor sedge
Pollute the pure lake's crystal edge.
Abrupt and sheer the mountains sink
At once upon the level brink,
And just a line of pebbly sand
Marks where the water meets the land.

In plain prose your correspondent saw as follows:—St. Mary's Loch, a practically inexhaustible natural reservoir; in a district pastoral, not moorland. The surface of surrounding hills and flats, formed of loose rock, shingle, or gravel, with sprinkling of light earth, the very type of natural draining to prevent or exterminate bog, morass, and swamp. Not a trace of peat, except peat-reek odour from Tibbie Shiell's chimneys. Tibbie burns peats got from exceptional points high among the hills. The various feeders of the loch run in pure as water can be. That the loch, bedded in a shingly, gravelly flat, and surrounded with bare, smooth, lawn-like hill-slopes, should appear to contain brown-tinted water, arises from three concurrent causes. First, the extreme purity of the water; second, the tawny-brown hue of aquatic growths, enveloping the shingle under water, by transmission; third, the pipe-clay whiteness of the dry shingle on the beach, by contrast. From the first-stated cause the water varies in apparent tint according to the bottom hues. Aside from chemical analyses, the relative physical features at once decide St. Mary's Loch to excel the famous Loch Katrine as a water source.

The Edinburgh people are about to celebrate the centenary of Sir Walter Scott. His evidence, before cited, and the occasion, may serve to excuse the spontaneous testimony of

A STUDENT OF NATURE

Sun Spots and Earth Temperatures

I NOTICED lately the deduction by Mr. Stone of a connection between Wolf's solar spot periods and the earth temperatures at the Cape of Good Hope: and now Professor Smyth, at Edinburgh, recalls to our attention the fact that his own investigations had, a year ago, led him to a similar conclusion.

Will you permit me to call attention to a further discussion of this subject, as contained in a short article, published in Silliman's "American Journal of Science." The compilations were mostly made in February, 1869, and afford interesting confirmation of the results, which I suppose to have been deduced by Messrs. Smyth and Stone.

CLEVELAND ABBE,
Director Cincinnati Observatory,
Meteorologist to the Signal Office

Washington, May 6

Bessemer Bombs

ALLOW me through the medium of your columns to call the attention of scientific men to the significant inference which, it appears to me, is to be drawn from the formation of "bombs" in the Bessemer process, incidentally described by Mr. Williams in a recent number of NATURE.*

These "bombs" are minute hollow spherules; the smaller are for the most part perforated. These minute hollow spherules are formed of liquid incandescent matter, the smaller showing the true form—perforated spheres.

The point to which I wish to direct the attention of Mr. Williams and other scientific men is this:—May we not have here an experiment which supplements those ingenious ones of M. Plateau on revolving liquid spheres? Mr. Williams will perhaps kindly examine some of the most perfect of these bombs, and let us know whether he sees trace of revolution in their formation. I believe he will find such evidence, and that the revolution is about the perforation.

C. E.

Brighton

* See NATURE, vol. iii. p. 410.

THE STRASBOURG MUSEUM

A BRIEF notice of this Museum may not at this time be devoid of interest. It occupies ten large rooms in the Academy House of Strasbourg. Two rooms are devoted to Comparative Anatomy, and eight to the Zoological, Geological, and Mineralogical collections. One large hall is exclusively devoted to a collection of species indigenous to Alsace, and here its flora and fauna, both fossil and recent, will be found well represented. The large hall of Mammals contains about 2,000 specimens belonging to between 600 and 700 species, among which may be noticed a fine series of Felidæ, including two specimens of the rare *Felis pardina* of Portugal. Among the Ruminants are a grand specimen of the *Ovis nivicola* of Kamtschatka; four specimens of *Tragelaphus* from the mountains of Constantine, a large series in all stages of growth of the *Antelope rubicapra* from Switzerland, the Carpathians, and the Pyrenees; *Capra semlaica* of the Nilgherries; six specimens of *C. agagrus* from Kurdistan, of which two are magnificent adult males and the others females and young; *C. walee* from Abyssinia, male and female; nine specimens of *C. hispanica* from the Sierra Nevada; seventeen of *C. ibex*, representing it in all its ages and in all states of wool; not to mention excellent specimens of *C. pyrenaica*, *C. caucasica*, *C. altaica*, and *C. sinaica*; indeed, it may be doubted if there is in any Museum a more complete collection of this interesting group. Of the Antelopes the Museum also possesses a grand series, and the attention in this corner of the hall will be at once attracted by the case of Reindeer, containing eight perfect specimens, representing the wild race of Norway, the domesticated animal of Lapland, and the varieties from Siberia, Greenland, and Labrador. There are also beautifully stuffed specimens of the European and American Bison, and among the Cervidæ we noticed a most interesting little variety from Corsica of *Cervus elaphas*.

Among the Rodents the Collection of Hares and Rabbits from all parts of the world is very fine. The Collection of Madagascar Lemurs is nearly complete. There are also fine specimens of *Colobus ursinus* and *C. valleriosus* from the Gaboon, and a skeleton of the female Gorilla; one of the largest specimens known of the Walrus, and an immense series of Phocidæ from the North Seas. We have omitted to mention two nice specimens of *Chlamydomorphus truncatus*.

The Bird Galleries are very extensive, and contain upwards of 5,000 species and nearly 14,000 birds. The Collection of Vultures is very rich; *Gypætus barbatus* from Switzerland, Pyrenees, Sierra Nevada, the Atlas, and Abyssinia; *Aquila pelagica* from Kamtschatka. Of Strix there are about 200 specimens and 60 species. The Birds of Paradise are represented by perfectly fresh specimens of *Semioptera Wallacei*, *Paradisæ alba*, *Craspedophora magnifica*, male and female; *Astrapia nigra*, male and female; good specimens of both species of *Cephaloptera*; *Turacus giganteus*; *Anas Stelleri*, male and female; *Alca impennis*, a very old specimen. Passing by the grand series of Pelicans, of Grouse we record magnificent specimens of *Oreophatis derlyanus*, *Lophalektor Macartneyi*, male and female, *Balaniceps rex*, &c.

The Reptiles and Fishes occupy two large halls.

The Entomological Collection is very fine; a portion of it is exposed to the public in one of the halls; but the greater part is kept in the Cabinet Room. Nothing can surpass the beauty and freshness of the collection of Alsace Insecta. The collection of Coleoptera numbers about 8,000 species.

The Palæontological Collection is arranged according to the geological formations; and one must remark a magnificent example of *Teleosaurus Chapmani*, 12 ft. long; a grand mass of *Pentacrinus fascicularis*, 5 ft. by 3, and containing 15 individuals established on a mass of oysters.